PITTA

Newsletter of the Birdwatchers' Society of Andhra Pradesh
New Series Volume 13 Number 5 May 2016

FIELD OUTING: Monday, 16th May 2016: Nehru Zoological Park, 6.30AM.

Established in October 1959 and opened to the public in October 1963, the 380-acre Zoo, located adjacent to the Mir Alam Tank, offers its denizens a variety of habitats, including patches of forest, a water body, grassland, etc. Not surprisingly, the zoo has usually yielded a good selection of bird sightings. The various enclosures hold a lot of small ground and tree birds, as well as a number of water birds. Eurasian Thick-knees have been known to breed near the Sambhar enclosure. There have been several interesting sightings and observations in the past, and this trip should be no exception.

This outing has been arranged on a Monday through the good offices of Shri Ramakrishna Rao of A.P. Forest Dept. and courtesy of the Curator, because the Zoo has its weekly holiday on Mondays and members should be able to bird in relative peace.

This will be a half-day trip. For further details and to co-ordinate, please contact Ms. Surekha Aitabathula (99490-38532).

VULTURINE ADVENTURES
Trip Report – Adilabad district vulture breeding site, May, 2016

Text and photos: Humayun Taher

The cliffs

Any mention of the word "Vulture" immediately seems to conjure up a vision of mythical characters (mostly ancient Egyptian) jousting around in long feathered head-dresses and similar trappings. In actual fact, the ancient Egyptians revered the Vulture as the goddess Nekhbet, who was one of the most important deities in the entire pantheon of Egypt, as she was considered one of the two patron deities for all of Ancient Egypt after it was unified. Be that as it may, our objective was a lot more prosaic when six of us set out early one morning to visit the Bejjur range of Adilabad district, where there is now a flourishing colony of breeding Indian Long-billed Vultures (*Gyps indicus*).

The habitat here is sheer cliffs rising almost vertically from the bed of a small perennial stream. These cliffs soar a good two to three hundred feet up, and are rocky and very inaccessible. These factors perhaps are the prime reason why they have been selected by the birds as a safe breeding spot. Being large birds, the vultures have a particularly long nesting period, with the incubation period alone being about 40-45 days; the chicks too take a considerable time before they are fledged. So it is imperative that the birds should have a safe haven where they can nest without much danger from predators – although the vulture is itself a bird of prey, it is unfortunately not capable of scaring away nest robbers such as monitor lizards, snakes or jackals.

Long-billed Vulture

These critically-endangered Long-billed Vultures are vigorously protected by the Forest Department staff posted at this remote site in Adilabad district. Perhaps it is a blessing that this is such a remote place and, as such, visited very sparingly by the hordes of well-intentioned twitchers. The staff keep a very close eye on who is in the area, and visitors are very reluctantly received. It is fortunate for the birds that the staff have such a strong interest in their well-being, because the present population of this colony is so small that a single unfortunate event may cause the birds to desert and the colony could disappear forever. As it is, it seems to be picking up now, though a lot of work is still required before it can be pronounced as being a regular site and one which can sustain itself by regular recycling of the breeding birds.

Anyway, on a very hot afternoon in early May, we found ourselves at the very quaint and old-world village of Bejjur, greeting our host, the Forest Range Officer of the place. He has been one of the guiding lights behind not just the discovery of the vulture colony, but one of its most important champions; these critically-endangered birds owe him a big vote of thanks for his efforts and his dedication to protecting the frail and under-threat area from disturbances, and to providing the birds with the safety and the isolation that they most require.

We found that, to get to the habitat, we had to drive a considerable distance into the hills and down towards the small perennial stream known as the Pedda Vagu. This is a small tributary of the Pranahita River, which is itself a small tributary of the mighty Godavari River. The claim to fame of this stream is that it always has some water flowing through it, and has never been known to run completely dry. When we met it there was still a considerable amount of water flowing between its banks; though no more than about waist-deep, it was still a fast and powerful current. And since, in order to see the birds, we were obliged to ford this stream, we had ample opportunity to note that the current was indeed powerful enough to pluck strongly at our legs. A false step would have certainly meant an unpleasant dunking, and since the bed of the stream was mostly soft, yielding sand, maintaining a foothold wasn't easy. However, by stepping out slowly and carefully, we won through and then there we were, staring up at the towering cliffs that housed the colony.

It became immediately clear that it was not going to be easy to see the birds. To begin with, their camouflage was marvellous. One bird, sitting right out in the open, went completely unnoticed by all of us until it actually flapped off. The sharp eyes of my companions soon started to penetrate the marvellous camouflage, but for the life of me, I couldn't find more than 12 of the 14 birds that the forest department staff counted. I stared at the cliff until my eyes started to water; Lawrence next to me was muttering away to himself as he scanned the rocks with his spotting scope; Hemant took time off from the vultures and got some beautiful shots of the other birds in the area; and all this time, the forest staff kept pointing away at the cliff and calling out the score until they had hit 14 – while all of us were still lagging behind on 10, 8 and 12… the 12 being the highest!

Oh, well… being such endangered birds, perhaps we should at least be thankful that there were 12. That's what I thought, too, until our host proudly informed us that the strength of the colony is a very healthy 24 adult birds, and another 6 young birds had fledged this season. A count of 30 of this critically-endangered species is cause for great rejoicing, and certainly we were loud in our congratulations and kudos to the department staff for the sterling work that they are doing in the area.

Shaheen Falcon

But, as you may have guessed, it wasn't all about the vultures. The presence of a nesting Black Shaheen Falcon (*Falco peregrinus peregrinator*) on the same cliff had us all in raptures. The Shaheen, be it said, seemed to think that there was a lot of unnecessary fuss being made of the vultures, and he certainly didn't seem to like them so close to his nest. We saw the male repeatedly diving at the soaring vultures, and these huge birds, with their seven-foot wingspan adroitly swerved this way and that to avoid the much smaller, but infinitely faster, falcon. I learnt later that the Black Shaheen are very intolerant of other birds around their nest, but for some reason known only to themselves, they still like to build their nests close to other birds… a curious habit that is certainly deserving of a more detailed study.

I think I've gone on far enough for a preamble. Let's go back to the beginning now… As I said, six of us set off early one morning from Hyderabad and, though we stopped at some very nice-looking lakes and marshes that had survived both the drought and the irresistible evaporation from the fierce heat, we were still more or less on time when we reached the large town of Mancherial. The birding along the way had been quite interesting, particularly at a very inviting little lake. We have marked this in as a likely spot for the next AWC counts in January 2017. Here we had some good sightings of several Little Grebes, cormorants of both persuasions, a few regal-looking Grey Herons and some Painted Storks. A pair of Ruddy Shelducks and quite a number of Lesser Whistling-ducks were also present, along with a considerable number of Spot-billed Ducks. A few Little Ringed Plovers were also seen running around on the shores of the little lake, and the presence of a Eurasian Marsh Harrier was a great and interesting surprise.

Common Kingfisher

But the most interesting sighting came as we were crossing the Godavari River and, glancing towards the Thermal Power Plant, we saw a large flock of close to 45 Comb Ducks, circling around a stand of tall trees. There was probably a lake or marsh inside those trees which we couldn't make out due to the distance and the fact that the trees were quite large and heavily foliaged. But the sighting cheered us up because it showed that there may well be other waterbodies in the area that we can look for later on and add on to the list of AWC sites that we are still compiling. This is a rather unexplored district in terms of the Annual Waterfowl Counts, so it behoves us to keep an eye open for likely-looking places.

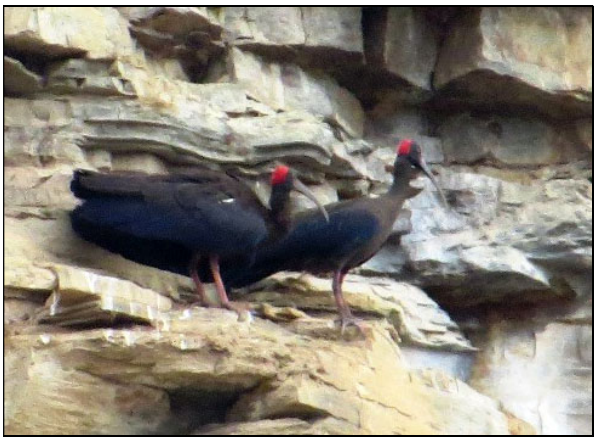
Having found a very suitable hostelry at Mancherial, we treated ourselves to a capital luncheon, a meal that we all enjoyed a great deal because of the almost ceaseless banter that was going on all around the table. When Lawrence is in the group, there is always a considerable amount of fun and laughter involved, but when we add on the presence of Surekha, Srikanth, Hemant and Harpal, we have a mixture almost too rich for normal consumption. But it is great fun to be a part of the group, even if it does necessitate holding on to our sides to prevent getting in stitches! Finished with the stern business of victualling ourselves up, we started off again and, after a long and somewhat bumpy ride (the road was not in the best of conditions – another mixed blessing…), we finally reached the tiny little hamlet of Bejjur, where the forest department offices and guest house stand just outside the village square, and which boast a very tall electric tower on which was a nest of a pair of Indian Black (Red-naped) Ibis (*Pseudibis papillosa*). Their weird and mournful calls sounded throughout the time we were here; we even heard them calling late in the night, one call floating across to us at about 1 in the morning.

Depositing our luggage in the guest house and having been instructed on vulture sighting etiquette by our good host the Forest Range Officer Mr. Ram Mohan, we started off again and, driving through the small hamlets and thinly forested part of the district, we had some more good sightings, such as a solitary White-eyed Buzzard, a Crested Serpent Eagle, a small covey of the Common Bustard Quail, now called the Barred Buttonquail (*Turnix suscitator*) and even a single Black-bellied Tern flying over the stream.

The most interesting sighting, as far as I was concerned, was the sighting of the Orange-breasted Green Pigeon, which was a lifer for three of us, although it didn't really give us a very good view, because the sun was in our face and the bird was more a silhouette than anything else. But though the camera lenses were defeated by the position of the sun, it was very clear through the binoculars.

Short-toed Snake Eagle

The bird-life of the area seemed to be quite rich, as we had very interesting sightings of a covey of Rock Bush and Jungle Bush Quail, a circling Short-toed Snake Eagle carrying a small snake in its beak, three or four Shikras and, on the way back, three species of nightjars – the Common Indian, the Jungle, and the Savanna or Franklin's Nightjars. Very interesting to see these birds in very good numbers. When we add these on to the Long-billed Vultures, the Shaheen Falcon and the crag-loving Alpine Swifts, we have a very interesting list indeed and one that does credit to the richness of the birdlife of the region. I am convinced there may well be some very interesting surprises in store for us here, and it would be great if we could perhaps do a more thorough study of the area.



Red-naped Ibis

Walking back to the cars in the semi-dark, Srikanth and I flushed a large owl from a thickly-foliaged tree. Unfortunately we were unable to identify it. It was certainly not large enough to be an Indian Eagle Owl and it was too dark to be a Barn Owl; it may have been a Mottled Wood-owl, but we are not sure so the bird did not go onto our list. Spotted Owlets certainly made it on to the list, though, and there was even a small party of them flitting around the Forest Department guest house during the night.

I could go on enumerating the birds we saw; after all, a list of about 120 species is certainly very good going, though compiled over almost two full days. But I think I have said enough for now; the list of species seen is given below and must suffice. And if my readers insist, as I did, on giving pride of place to the Indian Vultures, they are certainly deserving of the honour. Long may they live on those beautiful cliffs that they call home!

Long-billed Vulture

Complete list of birds seen:

Little Grebe	Small Pratincole	Grey Wagtail
Little Cormorant	Little Tern	Paddyfield Pipit
Large Cormorant	Black-bellied Tern	Tree Pipit
Oriental Darter	Blue Rock Pigeon	Small Minivet
Little Egret	Laughing Dove	Common Woodshrike
Great Egret	Spotted Dove	Red-vented Bulbul
Intermediate Egret	Eurasian Collared Dove	Common Iora
Grey Heron	Orange-breasted Green Pigeon	Bay-backed Shrike
Purple Heron	Yellow-footed Green Pigeon	Long-tailed Shrike
Eastern Cattle Egret	Green Imperial-pigeon	Tickell's Blue Flycatcher
Indian Pond Heron	Rose-ringed Parakeet	Oriental Magpie-Robin
Striated Heron	Plum-headed Parakeet	Indian Black Robin
Painted Stork	Southern Coucal	Pied Bushchat
Asian Openbill	Blue-faced Malkoha	Yellow-eyed Babbler
Glossy Ibis	Asian Koel	Jungle Babbler
Black-headed Ibis	Common Hawk Cuckoo	Yellow-billed Babbler
Indian Black Ibis	Spotted Owlet	Brown-cheeked Fulvetta
Lesser Whistling-duck	Indian Jungle Nightjar	Ashy Prinia
Ruddy Shelduck	Indian Little Nightjar	Jungle Prinia
Comb Duck	Savanna Nightjar	Plain Prinia
Indian Spot-billed Duck	Asian Palm Swift	Common Tailorbird
Black-winged Kite	Alpine Swift	Paddyfield Warbler
Black Kite	Little Swift	Greenish Warbler
Indian Long-billed Vulture	Crested Treeswift	Thick-billed Flowerpecker
Short-toed Snake Eagle	Common Kingfisher	Purple-rumped Sunbird

Crested Serpent Eagle	White-breasted Kingfisher	Purple Sunbird
Marsh Harrier	Lesser Pied Kingfisher	Oriental White-eye
Indian Shikra	Little Green Bee-eater	Indian Silverbill
White-eyed Buzzard	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	Scaly-breasted Munia
Crested Hawk-Eagle	Indian Roller	House Sparrow
Shaheen Falcon	Common Hoopoe	Chestnut-shouldered Petronia
Grey Francolin	Indian Grey Hornbill	Brahminy Starling
Jungle Bush Quail	Coppersmith Barbet	Asian Pied Starling
Rock Bush Quail	Black-rumped Flameback	Common Myna
Small Buttonquail	Indian Bushlark	Indian Golden Oriole
Barred Buttonquail	Ashy-crowned Finch-lark	Black Drongo
Eurasian Coot	Dusky Crag-martin	White-bellied Drongo
Little Ringed Plover	Barn Swallow	Rufous Treepie
Red-wattled Lapwing	Red-rumped Swallow	House Crow
Black-winged Stilt	White-browed Wagtail	Large-billed Crow

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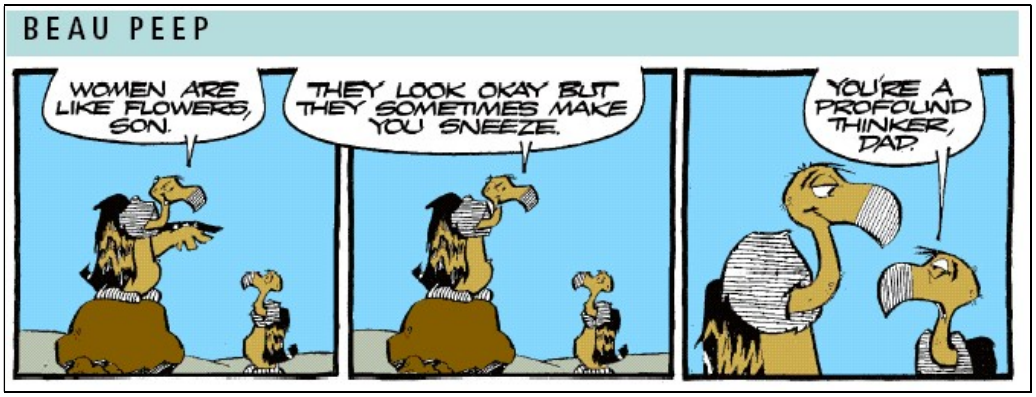
Bird Humour



(From Times of India, 29-09-2012)

Bird of the Month

Text and photo: Umesh Mani

White-cheeked Barbet (*Psilopogon viridis*)

White-cheeked Barbet (Ankola, Karnataka, 17-02-2013)

Order: Piciformes
Family: Megalaimidae
Genus: *Psilopogon*
Species: *P. viridis*
Size: 23 cm

Description & distribution: Also known as the Small Green Barbet, the White-cheeked Barbet is a barbet endemic to the forested areas of the Western Ghats and some other adjoining hilly areas. Its predominantly green coloration, and its tendency to perch still for fairly long periods make it difficult to spot; however, one may be able to locate it by tracing its call. The White-cheeked Barbet is darker green above and paler green below, with a brown head streaked with white. The streaks extend down over the mantle, and to the breast. The legs and feet are dark grey, and the bill is pale pinkish.

It is very similar to the Brown-headed (or Large Green) Barbet, which is more widely distributed, but can be told apart by the distinctive white supercilium and a broad white cheek stripe below the eye. It also lacks the orange eye-ring of the Brown-headed Barbet. Size may be somewhat larger in the northern part of its range, which extends from South-west Madhya Pradesh and the Surat Dangs southwards in the Western Ghats, and along associated hills like the Nilgiris, across to the southern parts of the Eastern Ghats (mainly, the Shevaroy and Chitteri hills).

Habitat & behaviour: The White-cheeked Barbet is found in primary and secondary forests and woodlands, including wet deciduous and evergreen forests, and also inhabits urban parks and wooded patches. Resident and essentially sedentary, it may move over short distances. It is arboreal and rarely visits the ground. Mostly frugivorous, it feeds on berries and fruits of Ficus trees, as well as other fruiting trees. They may also occasionally take winged termites and other flying insects, or flower nectar (e.g. Bombax). It gets most of its water requirement from its fruit diet, though it may drink or bathe in water standing in tree holes.

Generally able to coexist peacefully, the White-cheeked Barbet may, at times, behave aggressively, especially while foraging and during the breeding season, when it is also more vocal. The call, an explosive *trrr* leading into a monotonous *kotroo kotroo*, is also very similar to that of the Brown-headed Barbet, and difficult to tell apart. The White-cheeked Barbet also tends to emit a single-note *wut*, reminiscent of the Coppersmith Barbet or the Collared Scops Owl.

Nesting: The White-cheeked Barbet breeds from December to July, before the heaviest monsoon rains. It is a primary cavity nester, digging out a nest in the trunk or vertical branch of a tree (Gulmohur and African Tulip seem to be preferred trees in urban areas). The nest may also be used as a roost, and the bird may reuse the same nest tree in subsequent years, though excavating a new entrance hole. It generally raises two broods every season, consisting of about 3 eggs each.

Local name: The White-cheeked Barbet is known as *'chhota basanta'* in Hindi, *'sonna hasira barbet'* in Kannada, *'pachila kudukka'* or *'chinna kutturuvan'* (possibly due to its *kutroo* call) in Malayalam, and *'chinna kukkuruvan'* or *'kattu kukkuruvan'* in Tamil.

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A HIGHWAY BIRDING TRIP, November, 2015

Text and Photos: Srikanth Bhamidipati

Part-1 – Nawabupet Lake

White-breasted Kingfisher

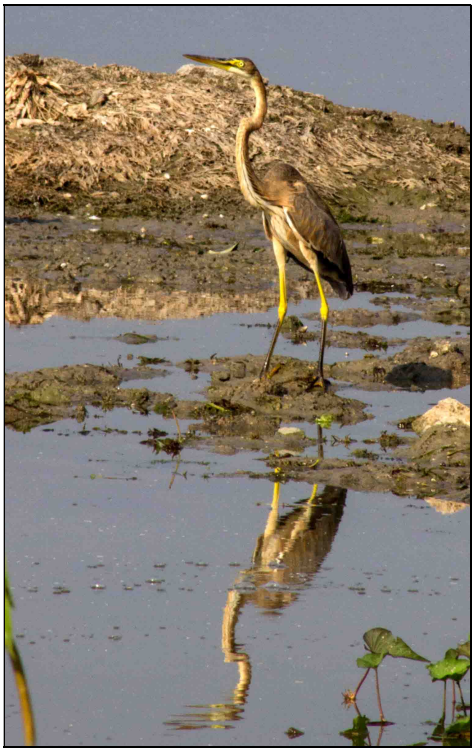
My father and I were to go to Vijayawada for some personal work for 3 days, so I thought the best way would be to travel by road – that way we could cover a few lakes on the way and try and spot my favorite creatures on the planet…birds!

Struggling awake very early on D-Day, I rushed to get ready and bam, I was in the car 'right' on time at 5:00AM. (Well, the plan was for 4:30AM, but c'mon, Indian Standard Time!)

Since we started our journey from Hyderabad before sunlight, until 6:00AM there wasn't much scope for any birding – except for a few bats which I saw before daybreak, and the amazing sound of the chirps – believe me, it was so melodic, I could've easily gone back to sleep if not for the caffeine.

With daybreak came the first sighting – our state bird, the Indian Roller with, just a few feet away, a White-breasted Kingfisher. I was enjoying the cool breeze and checking on both sides of the road. As always, we again passed another set of the same birds, and I felt good that I could see so many Rollers. Over the next 20-30 kms, I was amazed to see many more of the same birds, after which I started to keep count.

Apart from these two species, there were a few Egrets, Bulbuls and other common species. After about 2 hours, at 7:00AM we halted for breakfast at "7 Highway Food Court". While parking the car, I could see several Rose-ringed Parakeets and a few Black Drongos flying around. After clicking some images, I finally went into the restaurant, recharged myself with breakfast and caffeine, and embarked on the journey to the next stop – Nawabupet Lake, about 80 kms from the breakfast point.



Purple Heron

Reaching Nawabupet Lake around 8:45AM, I was amazed at the size of the lake. Spread over 7-9 sq.kms, Nawabupet is a 70-year-old drinking-water lake, noted for its rich aquatic life. The major threat to the lake is the water-tanker people, who take water from here to supply to the households.

Little Ringed Plover

From the bank of the lake, I could see several species of birds like Cormorants, Storks, Ibises, Sandpipers, Terns, Kingfishers, Sunbirds, Mynas etc.

Pied Kingfisher

Painted Stork

Unfortunately, I couldn't see any Grey Pelicans, but locals confirmed the presence of the bird for over 25 years now. Nawabupet is also a major roosting area for Painted Storks and other water-dependent species which breed during the season. The usually more common Coots, Egrets and other water birds appeared to have been outnumbered by the Painted Storks. There were almost 150 of them there; Nawabupet has apparently become a regular feeding ground over the years, and offers an excellent opportunity to observe their feeding behaviour.

We oberved that while a group of the storks stood inert to grab fish or frogs, another group moved quickly in the shallow water with necks craned down and bills submerged in the water. With their bills open, they swivel from side to side to catch the fish.

A well-spent 3 hours later, we decided to head onto the bund alongside the tank. I was surprised to see, among a group of Black-winged Stilts, a bird with an inverted beak! Then I remembered something Lawrence Uncle once taught me – if the beak is inverted, and the wings have a white patch on them, then it is a Pied Avocet. I feel that the best way to learn about birds and remember their features is to link the memories with the person who teaches you – so thank you, Lawrence Uncle, for showing me that bird on your laptop.

Having clicked an image, I was trying to set my camera for a better picture when I found that it was long gone. That reminded me of another saying – "Good things are hard to catch". But my excitement at spotting that bird was high anyway.

Purple-rumped Sunbird (female)

Proceeding further on the bund, I spotted a few other species – Grebes, Coots, Garganey, Cotton Pygmy-goose, etc. There were also more Indian Rollers there!

All this while, *something* was missing, but I couldn't put my finger on it. Anyway, around 1:00PM, having spent a little time near a temple, we started heading back towards Vijayawada, when my father pointed out a bird to me. And there it was – a Black-winged Kite perched on a tree – it was then that it struck me – what was missing was a RAPTOR!

Moving on, I again saw many Indian Rollers and White-breasted Kingfishers, besides other common birds like Parakeets, Munias, Prinias, Pied Bushchats, Black Kites, etc.

By about 2:30PM we reached Vijayawada. At home, the first thing I did was to start looking at the images I clicked that day. Even my non-birder father was eager to see the images I got. I then compiled my bird-list and estimated that there were close to 700 birds of different species in and around the lake!

Common Pochard

In the excitement, I planned a trip to Uppalapadu the next day, which my father will write about – from a non-birder's viewpoint.

Incidentally, the total count of Indian Rollers was about 63, and that of the White-breasted Kingfishers was about 57. Amazing!

Lesser Whistling-duck

Part-2 – Uppalapadu Bird Sanctuary

Birds roosting at Uppalapadu

"After an eventful journey (in my son's opinion) to Vijayawada, feeling tired and stressed out we decided to call it a day. As we were discussing further plans for Diwali, my son as always was planning his escape into the wild, and suggested that we needed to celebrate the morning with birds. As a non-birder I wasn't too keen about the idea of birding that day. As it turned out, we ended up waking up in the morning at 4:00AM, and started towards Uppalapadu Bird Sanctuary at 5:00AM. Initially I thought it would be just another wait for me till my son finished his birding. But as we were driving through the fields and the tiny roads, my son, sitting in the driving seat, kept getting excited every now and then, giving me the occasional fright as the car would swerve on the road. But then this made me understand his passion for birds.

On one such occasion, we were walking in the fields, and suddenly my son got excited watching a distant flying bird, and started shouting Raptor… Raptor! I heard him say that it was a Red-necked Falcon. Later, we proceeded further towards the sanctuary and parked our car near the gate.

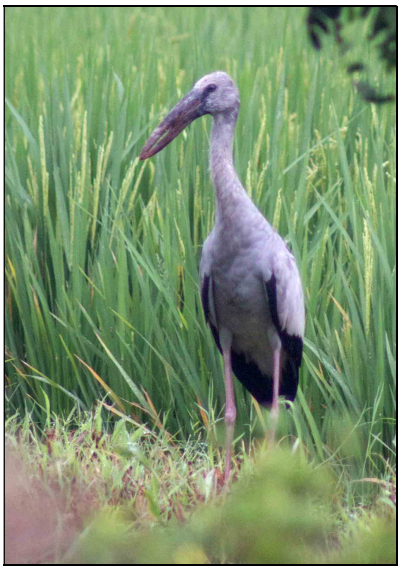
My initial thoughts were that I just wanted to go in and come out immediately and rest, since I didn't want to go through the waiting again. But after we entered the sanctuary, to my utter surprise, we saw thousands of birds resting and flying here and there – it was an amazing sight which I have not seen in a long time.

This interested me a lot, and I started clicking a few photographs with my mobile camera. To me, most of the birds looked the same, but my son had got them right. I was one of those who thought that birdwatching had nothing much to do and most of the birds were the same. But that's when my son pointed out that there were about 3 different types of pelicans there. I was watching the different birds nest in peace; unlike us humans, how these birds co-exist peacefully was the most amazing thing to watch.

Rosy Pelican

We then took a small stroll towards the Panchayat School to see more birds. This time, there were different types of birds, and not the water birds, which was truly a beautiful sight."

This is what my father had to say about our little trip to Uppalapadu, which lasted for about 4 hours. I understand his knowledge about birds is very limited, considering his lack of prior interest in the subject, but I was happy to see a few bird-related applications downloaded on his phone after the trip.

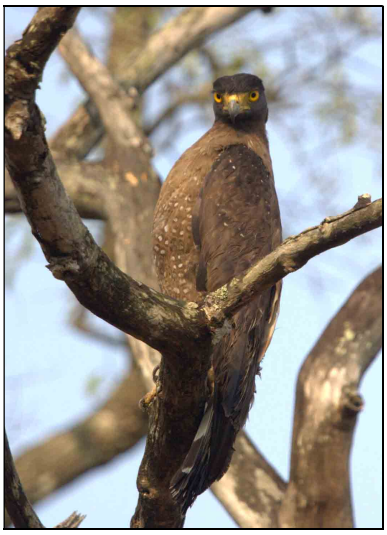


Asian Openbill

There were 3 lakes which I went to, apart from the main Pelican sanctuary. 2 were completely dried up, which was sad to see, but still there were a few Ibises there. Overall, the number of birds spotted was impressive, and vegetation cover was also good. In all, a total of 75 species were found that day, and I can say I really had the best Diwali Dhamaka ever!

White-breasted Waterhen

Indian Golden Oriole



Crested Serpent Eagle

A complete list of the birds seen on this trip is given below:

Sl. No.	Species	Location	Sl. No.	Species	Location
1	Indian Roller	N, U	41	House Crow	N, U
2	Whiskered Tern	N	42	Large-billed Crow	N, U
3	River Tern	N, U	43	Pied Bushchat	N, U
4	Grey Heron	N, U	44	Little Grebe	N, U
5	Indian Pond Heron	N, U	45	Common Pochard	N
6	Purple Heron	N, U	46	Pied Avocet	N
7	Glossy Ibis	N, U	47	Asian Pied Starling	U
8	Red-naped Ibis	N, U	48	Brahminy Starling	U
9	Black-headed Ibis	U	49	Chestnut-tailed Starling	U
10	Pied Kingfisher	N, U	50	Asian Openbill	N, U
11	Common Kingfisher	N, U	51	Oriental Darter	N, U
12	White-throated Kingfisher	N, U	52	Grey-Headed Swamphen	N, U
13	Cotton Pygmy-goose	N	53	Indian Spot-billed Duck	N, U
14	Garganey	N, U	54	Northern Shoveler	N, U
15	Comb Duck	U	55	Rosy Pelican	U
16	Little Egret	N, U	56	Spot-billed Pelican	U
17	Great Egret	N, U	57	Shikra	U
18	Black-winged Stilt	N, U	58	Red-necked Falcon	U
19	Little Cormorant	N, U	59	Crested Serpent Eagle	U
20	Great Cormorant	N, U	60	Black Kite	U
21	Lesser Whistling-duck	N, U	61	Brahminy Kite	U
22	Common Coot	N, U	62	White-breasted Waterhen	U
23	Common Sandpiper	N, U	63	Red-vented Bulbul	N, U
24	Wood Sandpiper	N, U	64	Common Iora	U
25	Cattle Egret	N, U	65	Jerdon's Leafbird	U
26	Spotted Dove	N, U	66	Blyth's Reed Warbler	U
27	Common Myna	N, U	67	Indian Golden Oriole	U
28	Black Drongo	N, U	68	Yellow-billed Babbler	U
29	White-bellied Drongo	U	69	Large Grey Babbler	U
30	Little Ringed Plover	N	70	Oriental White-eye	U
31	Ashy Prinia	N, U	71	Tickell's Blue Flycatcher	U
32	Plain Prinia	U	72	Common Tailorbird	U
33	Southern Coucal	N, U	73	Bay-backed Shrike	U
34	Asian Koel	N, U	74	Barn Swallow	U
35	Red-wattled Lapwing	N, U	75	Wire-tailed Swallow	U
36	Laughing Dove	N, U	76	Indian Peafowl	U
37	Rock Pigeon	U	77	Blue-faced Malkoha	U
38	Emerald Dove	U	78	Bronze-winged Jacana	U
39	Baya Weaver	N, U	79	Common Kestrel	U
40	Painted Stork	N, U	80	Black-crowned Night Heron	U
Legend: N = Nawabupet; U = Uppalapadu Bird Sanctuary					